



Sophie A. Nordhoff-Jung.

Is the Woman Doctor a Success?

By Sophie A. Nordhoff-Jung.

Women Doctors Who Practiced During the Middle Ages—How Sovereigns of the Past Have Endeavored to Suppress the Woman Physician—Struggles of Pioneers in America—Over 6,000 Woman Doctors Now in This Country—Queen of Portugal an M. D.—Woman's Difficulty in Entering Foreign Medical Schools—Her Final Triumph.

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DR. Sophie A. Nordhoff-Jung was born in Germany. Desiring to study medicine, she came to the United States and took a thorough course in the science in Washington, becoming a post-graduate student in Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore. Later she studied in the Pasteur Institute in Paris and was an assistant in the Bandelous hospital. From there she went to Munich and became resident assistant physician at the Royal University Hospital for Women. Returning to Washington at the end of her studies, she soon took high rank among the physicians of that city.

The question whether a woman should be a physician finds its affirmative answer in the history of mankind. From time immemorial the care of the sick has been in the hands of women. Today the only civilized nation which still opposes the study of medicine by women—Germany—could learn a valuable lesson by looking back into its earlier history.

Not only in the land of the midnight sun, but likewise in the extreme south of Europe, do we find the medical woman mentioned in olden times. We hear of women physicians and surgeons in the sixth and tenth centuries in the then Arabian Spain.

When in 1847 Elizabeth Blackwell, of New York, commenced to study medicine she was generally looked upon as a freak. The difficulties she encountered would fill volumes. Not satisfied with the honor of pioneer in her native country this intrepid young woman went to England and succeeded, after patient struggle, in opening the doors of British schools and hospitals to women in 1850.

Another American woman was the first to enter the University of Paris, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacob in 1868.

Again it was an American woman, Dr. Klumpke-Dejarline, who held the first hospital position in Paris.

This country was the first to have a hospital for women and children, founded and managed by women. The New York Infirmary is now half a century old. For the last 20 years it has maintained a medical college.

The Woman's Medical college of Pennsylvania has been in existence over 50 years and its graduates are an honor to the medical profession. Among its founders and teachers are names which will go down to posterity.

Ann Arbor admits women and the Woman's Hospital Medical college of Chicago, many state universities, California, Michigan, Iowa and many other excellent schools furnish a thorough medical training to the woman of today.

It was a proud moment when the Johns Hopkins threw open its doors to women.

Many a blessing was poured upon the heads of our pioneers of 60 years ago. This country is called the paradise of women, and we can well understand why when we look around us and see the responsible and honorable positions which women fill in every state of the union. They are physicians and surgeons to hospitals and dispensaries, obstetricians in public hospitals and private charities. There is hardly a well-regulated insane asylum without its woman physician.

Has a woman doctor been a success? Let the numbers answer this question.

In 1850 there were eight women doctors in this country. In 1900 our number had swelled to 6,000.

Switzerland admits women to the study of medicine on the same footing with men since 1864, and many responsible positions are filled creditably by them, especially in hospitals

for obstetrics, gynecology and psychiatry.

Since 1868 women have studied in France and especially in Paris. One has a feeling of equality with the other sex in lecture halls and hospitals of France more than in any other country, the United States not excepted.

Great Britain has eight medical schools, four for women only and four where both sexes are admitted—Dublin, Belfast, Cork and the University of Durham in Newcastle-on-Tyne. When Cork opened its school, fears were expressed that mixed classes of men and women would be disadvantageous and that the admission of women would interfere with the good order and discipline of the school. Evidence on these points was sought from teachers in the Dublin and Belfast schools, where the experiment of mixed classes had already been made. The following answers were received:

"Having been asked to express my opinion on the subject of the hospital education of women medical students we, the undersigned, having had some years' experience, wish to state that we have found no difficulties arise in teaching men and women together." This was signed by 23 of the leading Dublin physicians and teachers.

From Belfast the reply came from Dr. Widdie, physician to the Royal Infirmary:

"I must say that the fears you refer to were never for one moment realized. I never saw the presence of ladies in my class give rise to the least embarrassment or difficulty, either with the patients, male students or nurses, and as for myself I would willingly have half my class made up of such. At the college we have had no difficulty whatever that I know of. I have had them there in my lecture room and their presence seemed, if anything, to produce a very good effect upon discipline."

The University of Edinburgh is the only one guilty of a retrograde movement. After having opened its doors to women in 1859 it closed them again in 1874 in a manner which reflects no credit upon that institution.

The whole world knows what a civilizing agent the medical woman has been to India. In 1859 the first woman went out there to her medical mission and in 1896 there were 1,900 women working in 133 hospitals entirely managed by women. The number of patients treated that year was 1,054,387. By this time that number has almost doubled.

Italy admits women to its medical schools since 1876 and no distinction is made as to sex. The queen of Italy has a woman doctor. Portugal's queen studied medicine in Paris and is the only crowned head who bears the title of M. D. In her country women study with men on equal footing.

Emperor Alexander II., by an ukase in 1872, allowed women to study medicine in St. Petersburg, but another ukase in 1885 deprived them again of this privilege. Since that time numerous Russian students have gone to Switzerland and Paris to study and returned to their own country to practice. About six years ago a special medical school for women was opened in St. Petersburg.

Scandinavia admits women to the study of medicine without reserve. In Holland women even hold professorships in universities. Catharina van Tussenbroek, a well-known specialist in gynecology, is a member of the examining board of the University of Leyden, and students who take their degrees have to pass her examination in gynecology.

Austria has at last admitted women by a decree of September 3, 1900, a privilege for which they have been striving since 1878.

Japan, wishing to keep pace with other civilized nations, has established a woman's medical college at Tokio. The family Mitsu gave the extensive ground and the citizens of Tokio subscribed \$120,000.

This short review shows us that no country has done more for the cause of medical women than America, which ought to be justly proud of its achievements. We medical women of today ought not to forget that we are not, as so erroneously stated, a product of modern emancipation, but we should realize that we stand upon solid historical ground. And if we have successfully fought for our position and look confidently into a bright future, it is because we have won back our good old right, which was credited for us in the cradle of mankind.

RIBBON REMNANTS

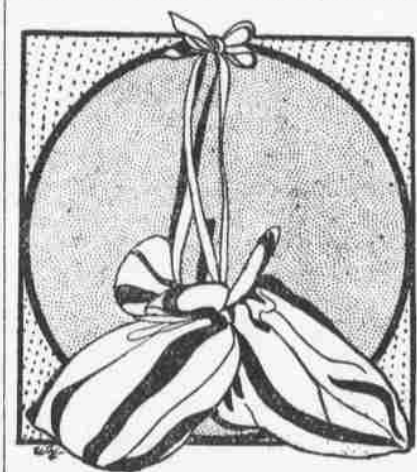
THEY MAKE THE VERY DAINTEST OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

May Be Easily Fashioned Into Innumerable Pretty and Useful Articles That Will Be Appreciated.

In all the wide range of Christmas presents making there is nothing that offers so many opportunities as the pretty piece of ribbon found on the remnant counter of the stores. They are comparatively inexpensive, and the ingenious woman easily fashions from them many a dainty and attractive article of personal adornment or home decoration that will be all the more appreciated for the reason that it represents her work more than it does her pocketbook. We give here suggestions for a number of pretty articles that may be made from ribbon of different colors and widths.

It is far easier to contrive smart little knick-knacks from the wide ribbons than it is to turn to account those of narrower make. This is in great measure due to the readiness with which they may be converted into charming little bags for holding handkerchiefs and purses, or for work, and other odds and ends. One of the most uncommon models that requires only a yard of ribbon five and a half to six inches wide is the double bag shown in the illustration.

The bag from which our picture was taken was made of an exceedingly handsome ribbon of striped design. Heliotrope, white and black velvet bands were effectively combined. A thinner kind of ribbon, such as a chine taffetas, could well be chosen, and might well be sought out because it is generally to be had in specially beautiful shadowy designs, with plain colored stripes running down the edges. Our bag is so solid, the ribbon being extra thick, that when it is in use it is firm enough to stand upright upon a table. This adds greatly to its general convenience.



A Double Bag.

To make the bag, fold nine inches of the ribbon over at each end towards the center. Take a needle threaded with silk to match the edge color and sew the sides of the ribbons together for a distance of six inches and a half, starting from the fold at each end.

There will, of course, be four seams in all. These make the two divisions of our double bag. The few inches of ribbon that are left free must be folded in so as to form two hems, each nearly two inches and three-quarters in length and having a half-inch wide casing in each to hold the drawstrings of half-inch ribbon of some suitable color. These strings are run through the casing in the ordinary way, the heading of the bag being considered as if there were nothing at all uncommon about it. The ribbon should be tied together at the ends into a crisp bow, which can be held in place with a few stitches hidden away in the center.

Dolls are often made to serve as the foundation for a needcase or pinholder. It is by no means a bad plan to buy one of these pinholders by way of a pattern and, for a sale of work, to dress up several of them with ribbons of different colors.

The dolls, small china ones, with long fair hair, can be purchased for a few cents each. For the outer part of the case, half a yard of satin ribbon about two inches wide is required. This should be folded in half and a round hole cut in the center of the fold large enough to slip through.

The two ends should be fringed out to the depth of half an inch. The under part of the pinholder, which does not show when the whole thing is hung up, consists of a strip of thick flannel, both narrower and shorter than the ribbon. It should be either vandyked at the edges or should be over-sewn with fancy buttonholing.

The doll's head is slipped first through the hole in the flannel, then in the opening in the ribbon. Take three yards of three-eighths of an inch white satin ribbon and cut the length in three. The one piece round the doll's waist to make a sash, arranging part of this as a loop by which the holder can be hung up. Sew the other two pieces in the center, one on each side of the doll's ribbon dress in such a way that the edges are caught to gether about two inches below the waist. At one side the ribbons may be nearer the waist than on the other. They must be tied in bows with long loops. A trimming of lace will hide imperfections round the neck and very narrow, soft ribbon may be added in the hair.

For using up odd lengths of ribbon about half an inch wide there are few things more convenient than is the letter or card-holder. A piece of very thin cardboard is required for the foundation. If this is not at hand, possibly two thinner pieces are to be had. They will answer as well if they are firmly gummed together. Any

size and any shape may be chosen. Some workers may not care about the straight form of the model, and if this is the case, they may cut the foundation as a shield, star, triangle, octagon, or, indeed, of almost any shape.

Serge is a good material for the covering, but, if a thinner fabric only is available, it is as well to line the front with thin flannel or even with calico, or something left over from the family dressmaking. The narrow ribbons are arranged in lattice-fashion, as evenly as possible, across the front of the holder after it has been covered. It will be seen from the illustration that the bands are so arranged as to interlace and, at every point at which they meet, a brass paper fastener is run through them and to the wrong side of the board, where it is secured in the usual way. As much trimming

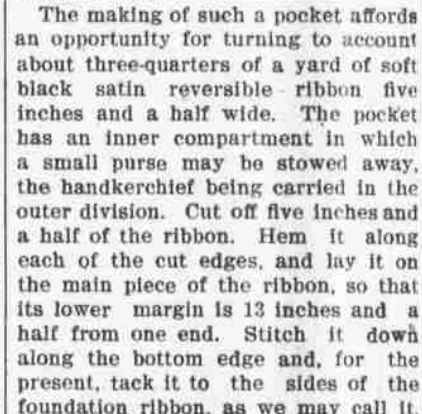


A Letter Holder.

as the worker pleases may be added in the way of bows or rosettes of ribbons.

The absence of a sensible pocket in the skirt of a fashionable dress is a sore grievance with many people. Rather than be without a pocket, they would be pleased enough to have a costume of less modish cut, but such a thing is beyond the powers of a good dressmaker, part of whose business it is to run with the times and to make costumes as demanded by the fashion, whether they are practical or not. This is apt to press hardly upon middle-aged and elderly ladies, and they are obliged to resort to the expedient of attaching a pocket to the outside of their skirts in which to keep the various trifles that are in most frequent use.

The making of such a pocket affords an opportunity for turning to account about three-quarters of a yard of soft black satin reversible ribbon five inches and a half wide. The pocket has an inner compartment in which a small purse may be stored away, the handkerchief being carried in the outer division. Cut off five inches and a half of the ribbon. Hem it along each of the cut edges, and lay it on the main piece of the ribbon, so that its lower margin is 13 inches and a half from one end. Stitch it down along the bottom edge and, for the present, tack it to the sides of the foundation ribbon, as we may call it.



A Convenient Pocket.

Turn up the ribbon beyond the bottom of this small pocket, and, after hemming the cut end, oversee the sides together to make the larger pocket. Sew the sides of the smaller pocket in with this seam. The upper edge should set about an inch below the top of the shallower pocket already made.

The front of this part of our bag may be ornamented in any way the worker pleases. It is a good plan to sew a lace applique in the center, using fine cream-colored cotton to match it exactly. The top of the pocket may be either bound or hemmed, as preferred. It must be pleated up as narrowly as it can be and finished with a bow or rosette. At the back a large hook should be sewn on by which the pocket can be attached to the waist.

Similar receptacles for handkerchiefs, keys and other trifles may be made, if preferred, with one division instead of two. Also ribbon of a narrower width may be employed if the pocket is to contain nothing more than a handkerchief.

The number and variety of bags that may be contrived with the help of ribbon scraps are practically endless. A great deal of the effect of many of these depends upon the method of joining the ribbons. They may be simply seamed together by hand or machine, or they may be united by lines of herringbone, fancy feather-stitch, open herringbone, and other ornamental arrangements of stitches. The strips of ribbon when thus employed may be of any width, from half an inch to three inches, and of any color, provided that they harmonize fairly well. It is a good plan, when practicable, to unite them all with very narrow ribbon of some dark and inconspicuous color.

ELLEN T. MASTERS.

Advice from "John D."

"Don't be afraid of work. The sturdy, hard-working men make our country great. And don't reach forward too eagerly. One of the great evils of the day is the anxiety of young men to get to the front too rapidly. Lasting successes are those which are carefully, even painfully, built up. Life is not a gamble, and desirable success cannot be won by the turn of a card. Be satisfied with small results at first."—Cosmopolitan Magazine.

CONFESSES HE WAS A SPY

ENSLIGN ULMO, OF FRENCH NAVY, ADMITS GUILT IN COURT.

Anti-Semitic Paper Asserts Magistrate Has Proof of German Admiral's Complicity.

Paris.—Ensign Ulmo, who was arrested last month at Toulon charged with being a spy, confessed his guilt Thursday when confronted in court with the original of a telegram which he had filed at Toulon, addressed to an agent of a foreign power.

The dispatch had been written in a disguised hand and was not signed, but before handing it in to the clerk Ulmo absent-mindedly made a correction in his own handwriting and gave his own name to the clerk in compliance with the regulations requiring the name of a sender of a telegram.

Ulmo told the magistrate that the foreign power in question had refused his offers to sell information on the ground that the price he asked was too high.

The Libre Parole declares that the connection of Admiral Siegel, the German naval attaché here, who has just been recalled, with Ensign Ulmo, has been established by documents which are now in the hands of M. Leydet, the examining magistrate, who is inquiring into the charges against Ulmo. The paper adds that their correspondence was carried on through Hebrew intermediaries, but that a personal meeting between Ulmo and Siegel occurred in Paris last August, and that Siegel's recall was due to the fact that he was compromised.

WALSH'S SIDE IS STATED.

Attorney Ritscher Makes Opening Speech for Accused Financier.

Chicago.—Assistant United States District Attorney Fletcher Doherty completed his statement of the case of the government against John R. Walsh, on trial for alleged misapplication of funds of the defunct Chicago National bank, of which he was president, at noon Thursday. In the afternoon Attorney E. C. Ritscher of counsel for Walsh made his opening speech in defense of the financier.

In the course of his address Mr. Ritscher said it was probable that it would be charged by the prosecution that loans in excess of 10 per cent. of the capital stock had been made to certain companies. He said that this was a violation of the banking laws, but did not constitute a criminal offense. Nearly every bank violated the rules, he said, and violations were countenanced by the comptroller.

Here he was interrupted by Attorney Doherty. Mr. Doherty objected and was sustained by Judge Anderson, who said:

"I can't see why one violation of the law excuses another. Even if all of the banks violate the section that cannot be pleaded here."

SHIPYARDS TO BE CLOSED.

American Shipbuilding Company Begins Laying Off Its Men.

Cleveland, O.—At a meeting of the directors of the American Shipbuilding company here Thursday it was decided to retrench, in view of the uncertainty of the general financial condition, by shutting down practically all of its plants along the great lakes at once and deferring the usual dividend upon the common stock of the company.

At Lorain, where 1,800 men are employed, 1,000 were discharged, and Friday night most of the remaining 800 will be let go. At Bay City, Mich., 400 men were let out. The Detroit and Wyandotte yards will not be closed for the present. At South Chicago and at Superior, Wis., hundreds of men will be taken from the payroll.

INDIAN BATTLE TALE FALSE.

Denied by Superintendent Shelton, of Ship Rock Ute Agency.

Ute Agency, Ship Rock, N. M.—Superintendent Shelton, of the Ute Indian agency at this place, positively denies the report sent out from Durango, Col., that another battle took place Tuesday between the disaffected Utes and the United States troops. The report had it that six Indians were killed by the soldiers. Superintendent Shelton further states that all of the disaffected Utes are now under arrest at Ship Rock.

Train Kills Father and Son.

Greencastle, Ind.—Harry Waters, aged 45, and his son Walter, aged 22, were struck by the fast mail train from the Vandalla Friday and instantly killed at the village of Alameda, two miles east of here.

Alexander Fries, Chemist, Is Dead.

Cincinnati.—Alexander Fries, head of the firm of Alexander Fries & Bro., New York and Cincinnati, and one of the most eminent chemists of the country, died here Thursday night.

Woman Burglar Is Sentenced.

Chicago.—Mrs. Evelyn Romadka, the Milwaukee woman burglar, was sentenced to the Joliet penitentiary for an indeterminate period of from one to 20 years Friday by Judge Brentano on her plea of guilty to the charge of burglary.

Young Civil Engineer Is a Suicide.

Topeka, Kan.—Louis H. Krehl, a young man apparently about 24 years of age and a civil engineer on the Rock Island railroad, shot himself in the head Friday.

Six Men Killed by Train.

Milwaukee.—Six men were killed at South Milwaukee Wednesday night when a fast Northwestern train plowed across a grade crossing near the station. All of the killed were workmen at a nearby factory.

Parsons, Kan., Has \$200,000 Fire.

Parsons, Kan.—Fire that threatened the entire business district of the city destroyed \$200,000 worth of property Wednesday afternoon. The fire originated in a barn where boys were smoking cigarettes.

Ohio State News

Latest Happenings of Interest Prepared for Our Readers.

FREED BY JUSTICE.

Magistrate Dismisses Murder Charge Against Cleveland Woman.

Cleveland, O.—Mrs. Charlotte Phillips was freed from the charge of killing her husband, John J. Phillips, coal operator and broker, at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing before Justice Brown, in East Cleveland.

The justice held that there was not sufficient evidence upon which the court would be warranted in binding Mrs. Phillips over to the grand jury.

Although Mrs. Phillips is now free the action of Justice Brown, however, will not prevent the grand jury from making an independent investigation, it is stated, by the county prosecutor. Mr. Phillips was supposed to have been shot by a burglar in his East Cleveland home the morning of September 2.

Conflicting statements on the part of Mrs. Phillips led to her arrest a few days later on the charge of murder in the second degree.

PREACHER IS HELD.

Former Ohio Minister and Woman Member of Flock Are Arrested.

Hamilton, O.—Rev. J. H. Buttington, formerly pastor of the United Brethren church at Alberton, O., was arrested in Middletown in company with Mrs. Mary Hoagland, who is said to have been a member of his flock at Alberton. The couple are charged with improper relationship by Mrs. Buttington, who traced them from Blissfield, Mich., to Toledo, Columbus and Middletown. Mrs. Hoagland's husband is expected to arrive in Middletown soon.

Buttington and the woman, accompanied by Buttington's young child, arrived in Middletown three weeks ago, and opened an electric healing establishment adjoining the city hall. The woman was known as his wife. Mrs. Buttington says that a month ago her husband forced her to leave him after signing a paper in which she admitted conduct of which she was not guilty. She charges that he then took their child and joined Mrs. Hoagland.

Big Cash Balance in Ohio's Treasury.

Columbus, O.—The fiscal year for the state of Ohio closed with a cash balance in the treasury of \$5,081,850.95, an increase of \$1,355,817 compared with the previous year, which was a record breaker for revenues. There has been an increase in revenues from practically every source during the year just closed, \$758,155 having been added under the Alken tax increasing the saloon license to \$10.00.

Toledo Banks Yield.

Toledo, O.—Officers of Toledo savings banks decided to enforce the 60-day rule against depositors. Toledo bankers have for several weeks fought the adoption of these expedients, but the result has been that manufacturers and business men in other cities, unable to obtain cash at home, have been coming to this city with checks in considerable amounts and have had them cashed at local banks.

Ohio Educator Accidentally Killed.

Pekin, O.—Prof. Ray Elsey, superintendent of the Jerome public schools, was accidentally shot and killed himself. He was demonstrating to a neighbor's son how careless it was to hold the muzzle of a firearm toward one's self even when not loaded. The gun, which he supposed was empty, exploded, killing him.

Lost Both Daughters.

Zanesville, O.—Three weeks ago Mrs. Julia Dugan went to California, accompanied by her daughters, Misses May and Nellie, both of whom had lung trouble. Word has been received that both daughters have died there.

His Face Torn Off.

Tiffin, O.—Jesse Hoyle, aged 16 years, was instantly killed in a corn shredder near here. He was ciling the engine and fell into the large wheel. His face was torn off and his body horribly mangled in the machinery.

Blew Out His Brains.

Defiance, O.—Crazed with drink, Calvin Van Wagner, a farmer, living a few miles from this city, ended his life by blowing out his brains with a revolver. He leaves a widow and six children.

They're Still Destitute.

Zanesville, O.—Out of employment, and dependent for some time, Sherman Rose, aged 43 years, the sole support of his wife and seven children, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

Seven and a Century.

Circleville, O.—Joshua Dade, colored, probably the oldest person in Ohio, was found dead in bed at his son's home. He was an ex-slave, born in Orange county, Virginia, February 3, 1801, making his age nearly 107.

Aged Couple Burned to Death.

Bellefontaine, O.—Daniel Bitler, 71, and his wife, 64, were burned to death at their home near Mt. Victory. Mr. Bitler fell while carrying a lamp. His clothing caught fire and he was fatally burned. His wife received fatal burns trying to save him.

Receiver Reports.

Circleville, O.—Milton Morris, receiver of the Union National bank of New Holland, has filed his second partial account with the common pleas court. His total receipts are \$16,377.44, and disbursements \$12,749.51.

The Scaffold Broke.

Freemont, O.—Five men were injured, two of them seriously, at Lindsay when a scaffolding on a new elevator building gave way, precipitating the men to the ground 30 feet below. The worst injured are C. C. Helb, Chicago, foreman, and Pearl Moser, Lindsay.

Five Men Hurt in a Wreck.

Stouenville, O.—A rear-end collision between extra freight trains on the Wabash road, at New Alexandria, O., seriously injured five of the crew. Engineer John Boop, of Pittsburgh, will die. Twenty-five cars were wrecked.

NITRO PLANT WRECKED.

Force of Explosion Felt Sixty Miles Away—Two Killed.

Bradner, O.—The Hercules nitro-glycerin factory, located a mile and a half east of this place, was blown up. Only three employees were in the neighborhood when the explosion occurred. The dead: W. Ciseo, burned to death; John Washburn, blown to fragments; Henry Easton, superintendent of the factory, probably will die.

A residence near the scene of the accident was utterly demolished, and it is not yet known whether or not the occupants escaped. Nothing remains of the factory. A huge pit in the earth shows where it was located.

In Bradner no great damage was done except to windows and mirrors, which were shattered by hundreds. When the magazine exploded Ciseo was in the act of putting fuel under the boiler. The building fell on him and Easton, causing his death in a couple of hours. Easton may possibly live.

The shock of the explosion was felt at towns 60 miles away.

GRAFTER DECLARED GUILTY.

Superintendent of Lighting Plant Convicted of Defrauding the City.

Columbus, O.—William Wilcox, former superintendent of the municipal lighting plant, was found guilty by a jury on the charge of defrauding the city out of \$1,170 in complicity with William B. Moore, a lumber agent, by collecting money for poles which were not delivered.

Moore, who is now serving four years in the penitentiary, confessed that he and Wilcox had divided the money. Wilcox collapsed on hearing the verdict and his wife created a scene in court by crying.

"He's not guilty! He's not guilty!" Wilcox was released on \$5,000 bond, pending a motion for a new trial.

Fireman Killed, Brakeman Injured.

Columbus, O.—On account of the tender of a switch engine in the Panhandle yards at Denison avenue jumping the track while going at a lively rate of speed, Fireman R. A. Fitzmiller was killed and Brakeman James Powers seriously injured. Fitzmiller was crushed between the engine and the derailed tender and died a short time after the accident. Powers will recover. Both of the men resided in this city.

Experiment Proved a Failure.

Marion, O.—The explosion of a gas tank on an automobile here tore the machine into fragments and shattered the left arm and shoulder of the autoist, John Reidebaum. Reidebaum was making an experiment with acetylene gas as a generating power instead of gasoline. An electric current from the spark coil caused the gas to explode. That Reidebaum was not instantly killed is regarded as miraculous.

Campbell Candidate for Senator.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio political situation was further complicated by the announcement that former Gov. James E. Campbell is a candidate for the senatorial seat of Senator Joseph B. Foraker. Gov. Campbell is a democrat. He said: "I am confident the next legislature will be democratic, and in that event I will be a candidate." In 1889 Campbell defeated Foraker for governor.

Log Raft Sinks Showboat.

Shelbyville, O.—A log raft ran into the showboat carrying the Bryan Stock Co., six miles above this city, and sank it. The company of 12 members had narrow escapes in the darkness from drowning, but by heroic efforts managed to reach shore, where they received aid and were cared for. The raftsmen were jailed at Ft. Pleasant.

Big Offer for Paper Plant.

Dryden, O.—It is reported that a deal involving the sale of the Principal Paper Co.'s property, at West Carrollton, was well under way when the financial stringency upset the plans and the company went into the hands of a receiver. It is stated that the consideration proposed was \$1,875,000.

Mayor's Revenge.

Youngstown, O.—The city for the first time in years is a graveyard on account of sensational orders given by the mayor, Frank L. Baldwin, to Chief McDowell to close up every place in the city at 11 o'clock and to raid all resorts. Baldwin was defeated for reelection on the reform issue.

Better Late Than Never.

Bellefontaine, O.—Mrs. Nancy Heaston, 90, and weighing over 200 pounds, was given a bath upon her admission to the county infirmary here. She said it was the first she had taken since she was a girl, and then she bathed in a creek in Auglaize county.

Paid Off in Checks.

Lima, O.—The Lake Erie & Western railway paid employees as usual this month in checks, and the Pennsylvania and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton systems are expected to do likewise, local banks taking care of the paper without hesitancy.

Stork Brought Triplets.

Pindlay, O.—Triplets girls were born to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hummels at Mt. Cary. Each weighs four pounds. Two apparently are as healthy as normal infants. The third is not expected to survive.

Sleeps For Quarter of a Year.

Newark, O.—Mertis Wright, 32, is suffering from a malady apparently baffling the skill of physicians. For the past three months he